Exhibit F

Liquidation Analysis (Appendix E to the Disclosure Statement) changed pages, blacklined against version filed on September 6, 2007

APPENDIX E

LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS

inter-company allocations, charges, and other ordinary course transactions. Inter-company receivable activity is separated between pre- and postpetition amounts and setoff rights have been applied on the same basis.

Prepetition inter-company receivables include only net prepetition inter-company trade and net inter-company notes receivable, which are recovered in full if owed by a non-Debtor entity or treated as general unsecured claims if owed by a Debtor entity.

Postpetition inter-company receivables include net postpetition inter-company trade, net inter-company notes receivable, and debit cross-charge balances. Such amounts are recovered in full when owed by a non-Debtor entity or treated as administrative claims when owed by a Debtor entity. The Debtors acknowledge that pursuant to the Final Order Under 11 U.S.C. §§363 and 553 Authorizing (I) Continued Maintenance of Existing Bank Accounts, (II) Continued Use of Existing Cash Management System, (III) Continued Use of Business Forms, (IV) Preservation and Exercise of Intercompany Setoff Rights, and (V) Grant of Administrative Status for Postpetition Intercompany Transactions (Docket No. 882), certain postpetition inter-company claims may be entitled to a junior secured interest in the Debtors. Although the Liquidation Analysis treats postpetition inter-company claims as administrative claims, the treatment of these claims as junior secured claims in the Liquidation Analysis would have no material impact on recoveries to general unsecured creditors.

5. **Inventories** include raw material, work-in-process, and finished goods, as well as spare parts and non-productive inventory. Due to the limited immediate availability of alternative product (which in many cases is none), the Liquidation Analysis assumes that customers will continue to purchase product from the Debtors until their business can be adequately re-sourced to another automotive parts supplier, allowing the Debtors to convert much of their inventory into finished goods. In addition, it is assumed that the remaining inventory is sold to the new suppliers at approximately net book value.

   The liquidation values for inventory are based on the inventory balances from each Debtor's respective books and records, adjusting for items that would have limited recoveries in a liquidation, such as rework (parts not yet meeting quality control standards), excess and obsolete, damaged and defective and packaging goods. The resulting liquidation values employed in the Liquidation Analysis are equal to a blended recovery of 75% to 83% of net book value.

6. **Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets** include supplier loans, futures contracts, deposits, investments in other non-affiliated companies, the fair value of derivative contracts, deferred charges, and other miscellaneous prepaid expenses. Recovery estimates for prepaid expenses and other current assets vary depending upon their nature and assessment of their quality during an orderly liquidation. The estimated blended recovery for this category is approximately 33%.